WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1869

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash back, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discounted. No payments about he made to Agents after the date, except to Mr. W. C. Lipscount, ir., who is authorized to pake collections under the Maryland, and Virginia. Washington, March 23, 1858—4f.

The Operators position is a second to the same of the conditions of the condition of the conditions of the condit

Washington, March 23, 1805.—c.
The foregoing notice is not intend-d toinclade any agents or collects that we now employ or hare horsetofere employed in this city, is hose only who have performed such service in other parts of AP 29—4f

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES. A few weeks since, the announcement that these exiles from their country had safely been landed on Irish soil, always hospitable, was received with en-thusiasm in the United States. The old feeling of hostility to oppression and wrong was awakened, and though there was considerable disappointment in view of their refusal to land in America, which has justly been recognised as the home of the oppressed of all nations, still there was universal satisfaction that they had escaped the outrages to which they had, for so long a time, been subjected. Their reception in London, to which point they directed their steps immediately after their landing, was enthusiastic and cheering. No doubt there was something soul-inspiring to them, at the close of their long incarceration, to find themselves in the midst, not only of friends, but of countrymen. And yet we fancy that they still cast longing eyes in the direction of their down-trodden country; we feel confident their prayers still are for the liberation of their associates, for the freedom of their country. Animated by this spirit, they are ready to undergo any fatigue, overcome any obstacles. Warmed by this hope they, chose to remain nearer to their birthplace and their birth-rights than free America, and should the dark clouds of war, at present threatening the eastern horizon, break forth, we feel assured they will be found first and foremost in the struggle for the liberties of the people. But while we indulge in anticipations seemingly so just and so merited, we cannot forget some of the delusions of the past, so ready has America been to respond to the wants of the needy, so generously has she bestowed her sympathy upon those who claimed it. We cannot but recollect the furore occasioned by the visit of Kossuth, nor is it easy to lose sight of the utter worthlessness of his promises, and the signal failure of all his proposed plans for the relief of Hungary. Thousands of our citizens flocked to see him from every quarter; he was honored by a seat in our Congress, and an attentive auditory; he received contributions that were deemed sufficient to equip and maintain an army in the field; but the ovation, the material aid, and the sympathy availed nothing, for Hungary still remains in a state of abject subjection, and the inhabitants mourn their loss of faith in their fellowmen. The truth is, that those who have suffered as deeply as have the Neapolitan exiles, lose sight of reason and justice, and blindly pursue their oppressors with the rod of vengeance. Their demands are so extravagant and difficult of satisfaction, that they destroy all sympathy at the outset, and drive away those who would gladly join them in the prosecution of a righteous cause. In view of these facts, it is well, perhaps, that these refugees have chosen to seek other shores. Though we would gladly welcome them, though we do extend the hand of friendship to them on English soil, we cannot help thinking their absence a blessing rather than a disappointment. Their successful exertions in behalf of their lost rights, or their peaceful residence in a foreign land, will always excite feelings of genuine

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

pleasure in the heart of every American.

The municipal election, which took place at Annapolis, Maryland, on Monday last, resulted in the choice of the whole democratic ticket, with one exception, by an average majority of ten votes. Mr. William Harwood, the mayor elect, is a professor in the Naval Academy. Mr. John R. Magruder is the only opposition member elected to the board of aldermen. At Grand Rapids, Michigan, the democracy were equally successful, electing their entire city ticket, with the exception of the treasurer, by an average majority of eighty-two votes. As soon as the result was announced, there was great rejoicing throughout the city. Not so with the democracy of St. Louis. Filley, the black-republican candidate for mayor, was elected by a decided plurality. It appears that the citizens of St. Louis prefer black republicanism to the principles of the constitution. upon which this government was founded, and upon which alone can it be maintained. The result is so regarded by the black-republican organ in that city, and, so blinded is it to the fact that the adherents of the American party, who refused to affiliate with them in the recent contest, never can unite with them in their sectionalism and war upon constitional rights and privileges, that it speaks of the future with a tone of security which augurs the best results. If in the last five or six years of black-republican rule the public indebtedness has been increased in the sum of two millions of dollars what exemption can they show for the future? Will not the patriotism of all good citizens be aroused when they find their taxes increased in consequence of the corrupt administration of their municipal affairs? We feel satisfied that a year or two more of black-republican misgovernment in St. Louis will work an entire change in the politics of its citizens.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF PLANTS FROM CHINA. A few weeks ago, we announced that advices had been received from Mr. Robert Fortune, by the Commissioner of Patents, of the shipment of several cases of seeds and plants from China, in December last, among which were those of the tea shrub, camphor tree, and of the yang-mae. We have again the satisfaction to announce that the Patent Office is in receipt of despatches from Mr. Fortune by the overland mail, dated at Shanghai, January 22, in which he states he had made a further shipment.

By a late report of the Commissioner of Patents we are informed that, "in order to secure the safe propagation of the tea plants, preparatory to their removal to the sites where the experiments are ultimately to be made, a portion of the public grounds in the city of Washington has been set apart, thoroughly underdrained with tiles, and a propagating house erected thereon, for the germination of the seeds." In constructing this building we are gratified to learn that special regard has been paid to its position with reference to the sun, size, proportions, admission last.

of light, and economy of heat. During the last three months a temperature of from 55° to 86° F. has been maintained in this house, produced without the aid of fire, simply by decomposition of the stall of Chinese sugar-cano and stable manure. The atmosphere resulting from this mode of heating, with the cooperation of moisture and light, has been found eminently beneficial to plants, as has been fully tested from various seeds and cuttings, tropical and others, which are rapidly growing in a healthy state.

POSTAGE TO TURKS ISLANDS.

We are requested to state that it is no longer neessary to collect in the United States any British postage upon letters addressed to Turks Islands, and forwarded in the mails to St. Thomas, arrangements having been made by the British Post Office for levying and collecting such postage on the delivering of the letters at destination.

In future, therefore, the United States postage only s required to be prepaid upon letters for Turks Islands, which is 10 cents the single rate, if the distance does not exceed 2,500 miles; and 20 cents, if the distance is over 2,500 miles.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

Lord Lyons, the new British minister, arrived in this city last evening from Annapolis, accompanied by Lord Napier, and took lodgings at Willards' Hotel. He was conveyed to Annapolis in the British frigate Curacoa, whose long passage from England (of some forty-four days, we believe) excited apprehensions for her safety, which are thus happily relieved. — Intelligencer of yesterday.

THE ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL ELECTION. [From the St. Louis Republican, April 5.

It is hardly necessary to say that there was a good deal of interest felt in the result of the city election, yester-day, or that it was well contested in the several wards. While this was the case it is gratificing. day, or that it was well contested in the several wards. While this was the case, it is gratifying to know that there were no disturbances at the polls during the election, or at any subsequent time. For this we are indebted to the good temper of the people, and to that excellent regulation which closes up all drinking houses of every kind during the election. The vote is a very large one for a municipal election, and establishes, beyond all dispute, the falsity of the charge of fraudulent voting in August last, when the total vote was 16,671. That was charged to be a large vote—a fraudulent vote. Now. August last, when the total vote was 10,011. Inat was charged to be a large vote—a fraudulent vote. Now, however, in a municipal election, when voters from other parts of the county are necessarily excluded, the vote is much greater than it was then, taking away all pretense fraud in the August election, and putting to she Blair's trumped-up allegations.

Even with the very imperfect data before us, it is quite obvious that Mr. Wyman and the American ticket failed to receive the vote given to Breckinridge in August, and that to this cause is to be ascribed the majority given to Mr. Filley. The American free soilers described their ticket, and went over to the black republicans, and this, it is safe to say, puts an end to that party for all future time. How this transfer and sale of this redifficult entre time. puts an end to that party for all fature time. How this transfer and sale of this political party will be received in other parts of the State, remains to be seen; but as a very considerable portion of it has gone over to black republicanism in St. Louis, the early dissolution of the arty in other counties will unquestionably take place cannot be maintained elsewhere with so odious a con-

ection stamped upon it.

Mr. Filley owes his election to the deserters from the Mr. Filley owes his election to the deserters from the American party, and he ought to take care of them for it. In the present aspect of things, we do not see that it will be necessary to authorize a census to be taken, to find out where the voters came from. Although the first ward, under Mr. Filley's census, presented a very shabby appearance, the tremendous vote given to him must con-vince him that all is right now, in that quarter.

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT.

[From the Delaware Gazette, April 8.]

Why should not every loyal democrat stand by the resident? What has James Buchanan done that does not tend to honor his country? Not one single charge of the numerous slanders that have been cast upon the of the numerous standers was more been care upon sub-political sea by the efforts of the political demonstrate party any formales and turned united to the democratic party has been proven true. On the contrary, after all their is been proven true. On the contrary, and an included malevolence has been exhausted our democratic resident stands erect and unscathed. He is to-day as a was in 1856 the acknowledged head and front of the ocratic party, and its members should stand by him.
policy will surely result to the advantage of the government, and time alone is necessary to vindicate its wisdom. Had not traitors to the demecratic party who were not accommedated with all the official patronage they desired, combined to defeat the wise recommendations of the President, those recommendations would have been followed, and the whole country would have been immensely benefited, while the democratic party would have stood forth with greater power and with more unanimity upon all the great nat than ever before

President of the United States is ever surounded by a cortier of politic aristocrats as potent for good or for evil as is the aristocracy which often enforces obedience in the most autocratic governments. Each nbitious senator and each ambitious member of the House has his demands, if they are complied with, the head of the government is exalted; if it is impossible to comply with these demands, the senator or the member may deem himself a second Warwick, and, at the sacriice of both his party's and his co vengeful blows at the head of both. James Buchanan dared to do what his conscience dictated to be right, and ad he been sustained by the whole democratic party as he should have been, that party would now have b proudly triumphant. The President's measures are now beginning to be properly seen and appreciated; let us stand by bim a little longer, while the ravings of the black republicans combined with Forney's traitors hurl at his head their malicious lies and slanderous vituperation. ned onset will soon be made with redoubled ffort, when it passes over the niche of the glorious ten

ple of the republic amid the plandits of his whole country, will be filled with the name of James Buchanan.

Democrats, stand by the President. The incongenial mass which now appears advancing to the political ascendency are only advancing to their political oblivion. It will be an improvisible for a few plants. endency are only advancing to their political oblivion.

t will be as impossible for a Congress composed of such
materials to legislate to please each separate division of such an incongruous mass in 1859-60 as it was in 1856-7. Remember this and stand by James Buchauan nd the democratic party. They are one and the same.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE GOLD MINES.

(From the St. Joseph's, (Mo.,) Gazette, April 2.] yesterday had the satisfaction of meeting Mr. Wm H. Branham, who left the Cherry Creek gold mines on the 6th of March. He went to that country last fall, reaching the diggings on the 2d of September. He spent the whole winter in prospecting, and reports not diffeently from the great majority of those who have written sack. He believes that those who are working, even with the indifferent tools they now have, are making from three to five dollars per day. He stated to us that he had no doubt but that miners, with suitable tools, will be able to make ten dollars per day. These are his exact

He visited nearly the whole of the auriferous region His experience is that of nearly every one who ever en-gaged in mining. While one may be successful, another within a few feet may not be able to get the color. He confirms the report of the discovery of shot gold in the mountains, but says the snows in that quarter have pre-

ented any extensive prospecting.

Mr. B. will return to the mines as soon as he considers son sufficiently advanced to admit of comfortable velling and advantageous mining. He went out from usas City by way of Bent's Fort, and was one of the irst who went out to mine. He returned to Omaha by way of Fort Kearny. Formerly he travelled over the outes both from Leavenworth and this city, and from a rsonal knowledge of all of them he gives that from S eph the preference

Mr. Branham met one hundred wagons beyond Fort arny and twenty-six between there and Omaha. He met Messrs. Jack Henderson and McCoy at South Lon-Tree, one hundred and thirty-five miles this side of Cher creek, getting along well, though they had suffered as from the severity of the weather. One hand-cart from Omaha had reached the mines be-re Mr. B. left, having been only twenty-two days on

the way. Mr. Branham was only eighteen days in reaching Omaha. The anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay will be cel-

chrated at Ashland, Hanover county,

OPERATIONS OF THE PATENT OFFI.

Propaged for the Washington De List of Patents issued from the United States Patent O, for

the week ending April 5, 1859 each bearing that Wm. Arther, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improvar-agement for extinguishing fives in ateam vessels S. A. Balley, of New London, Conn.; for inved

achine for wringing clothes.

Abel H. Bartlett, of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.; imovement in condensing covers.

Alex'r Beckers, of New York, N. Y.; for appara for

thibiting stereoscopic pictures.

Am G. Bill, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; for imprement a metallic piston packing.

Robert B. Benson, of New York, N. Y.; for provement in reefing sails.

Wm. Blake, of Boston, Mass.; for improvement gas Mawnervillette E. D. Brown, of Utica, N. Y.pr im-

roved life bont. Wm. R. Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio; for imprement Joel Bryant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improvent in

Cyrus Chambers, jr., of Philadelphia, Pa.; for prove-nent in paper-folding machines. Wm. H. Cheetham, jr., of New York, N. Y. or im-rovement in power looms. John B. Christian and Abner Beeler, of Mountarroll,

Ill.; for improvement in pumps.

Henry Clayton, of Tamaqua, Pa.; for improvement in
the valve arrangement of steam engines.

Lovi H. Colborn, of Baltimore, Md.; for imprement

polishing rice.

Jacob A. Conover, of New York, N. Y.; fornprove ent in steam engines. Caleb Cook, of Hillsborough, N. H.; formproved oe-peg machine b Creamer and Thos. W. Ricards, of Ladon, O.; r improvement in mole plough.

James E. Cronk, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Fimproved

mp.
Ephraim Cushman and John B. Cushman, of mherst, ass.; for improvement in manufacturing artificial

charles Dickinson and Wm. Bellamy, of Neark, N. ; for improved ice-pitcher. James Easterly, of Albany, N. Y.; for improvement in grate bars. winthrop B. Fay and Russell W. Collier, a Upton, ass.; for improvement in boot-trees. Fritz Fedderke, of New York, N. Y.; for hproved

Josiah P. Fitch, of New York, N. Y.; for imprevement water-wheels. Hiram M. Fletcher, of Newport, N. H.; for isproved

lothes frame.

Alven K. Gilmore, of Bath, Me. for improvement in chanism for obtaining rotary motion from recipocating John M. Hancock, of Lansing, Iowa; for fire ecape.
A. E. Harding, of Middletown Ohie; for improved

hips propelling apparatus.

Gordis D. Harris, of Fitchburgh, Mass.; for improved tump extractor.

Levy J. Henry, of New York, N. Y., assignor to Dan' enrimo, of same place; for improvement in reidering friction matches water proof.

Daniel Hughes, of Rochester, N. Y.; for improved ro

J. Barrows Hyde, of Newark, N. J.; for improvement treatment of peat for composting.
J. Burrows Hyde, of Newark, N. J.; for improvement

rotating shot and shells.

Anthoni Isky, of Lancaster, Pa.; for Improvement in Edmund M. Ivens, of New Orleans, La.; for improve nent in steam boilers.

Hiram Johnson, of Farmersville, N. Y.; for improve

Wm. Johnson, of Lambertville, N. J.; for improved lathe clutch. ent in tanning.

Ahron Lewenberg, of New York, N. Y.; for improve-ment in moulds for forming artificial teeth. Richard Lewis, of Charleston, S. C.; for improvement a metallic cotton bands.

Richard Lewis, of Charleston, S. C.; for improvemen metallic cotton bands. E. D. Lockwood, of Penfield, N. Y.; for improvement

mode of attaching horses to vehicles.

Matthias Ludlum, of Fair Haven, Vt.; for improved ater-tight doors for matine safes, lockers, &c.

Jacob Marx, of New York, N. Y.; for improved re-

Chas. McBurney, of Roxbury, Mass. ; for improvement in India rubber soles for boots and shoes.

Wm. McConnell, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improve O. H. Melendy, of Delhi, Iowa; for improvement in

Albert H. North, of Hartford, Conn.; for improvement a lamps.
Washington Obenchain, of Logansport, Ind.; for im-

Gregor Menzel, of Milwaukie, Wis.; for improvement

oved machine for making patterns for cog wheels, &c. John K. O'Neil, of Kingston, N. Y.; for improvement John W. Peer, of Troy, N. Y.; for improvement in rope Daniel A. Peirce, of East Greenwich, R. I.; for improve

nent in pencil cases.

Wm. L. Potter, of Clifton Park, N. Y.; for improve nent in the arrangement of machinery for operating corn hellers, separately or jointly, with a fan or cutters. John Powers, of New York, N. Y.; for improved

Samuel Pierce, of Troy, N. Y.; for improvement in steam boilers.

George W. Pittman and Wm. C. Boone, of Bushwick, N. Y.: for improvement in machinery for laying rope. Thomas H. Pollock and Daniel Bliven, of

Conn.; for improved cheese cutter.

Ransom S. Potter, of Chicago, Ill.; for improvement rail-splicing chairs.

Jesse Reed, of Marshfield, Mass.; for improved machine for pointing and splitting shee-pegs.

Benjamin F. Rice, of Clinton, Mass.; for improvement

Andrew Ralston, of West Middletown, Pa.; for im ovement in bands for binding grain, hemp, &c.

Silas G. Randall, of Middlebury, Vt.; for improvement or keeping air springs supplied with air. J. Clinton Ransir, of Lyons, N. Y.; for improvement a car couplings.

Jesse Reed. of Marshfield Mass: for improved cap-

Thos. N. Rooker, of New York, N. Y.; for improve tent in printer's type cases.

James Sangster and Amos W. Sangster, of Buffalo, N.

; for improvement in pegging machines.

Henry Saurebier, of Newark, N. J.; for improved ma-

chine for making hoes.

L. K. Selden, of Haddam, Conn.; for improvement in Wm. W. Shaw, of Troy, N. Y.; for rubber-head for

Thos. E. Shull, of Millersburgh, Pa.; for improver n breech-leading fire-arm.

Henry T. Sisson, of Providence, R. I.; for portfolio.

Alex'r McDonald Sprague, of Mobile, Ala.; for improvement in side-wheel steamers.

W. S. Stetson, of Baltimore, Md.; for improvement in

H. H. Stimpson, of Boston, Mass.; for improvement in ooking ranges.
Stephen Strunz, of Birmingham, Pa.; for improven nufacture of resin soap. nucl Teague, of Newton, Ohio; for improvement in achine for dressing mill stones.

Alfred Thomas, of Howard Iron Works, Pa.; for im-

rovement in the manufacture of iron.

Pelatiah Thompson, of Springfield, Ohio; for improved costead.
Jonathan Troop, of Sinclairville, N. Y.; for improved sachine for jointing staves.
Wm. C. Turner, of St. Louis, Mo.; for improved syrup

charging apparatus.

Albert Warren, of Jefferson, O.; for improvement in nachines for cutting soles for boots and shoes.

Nathaniel Waterman, of Boston, Mass.; for improved

egg-pan.
Clinton G. Wells, of Galveston, Texas; for improvesent in fastening iron bands on cotton bales. George D. West, of Brandywine Hundred, Del.; as-ignor to F. W. Neefus, of New York, N. Y.; for im-rovement in the valve motion of oscillating steam en-Leroy S. White, of Waterbury, Conn.; for improved

D. A. Woodbury, of Rochester, N. Y.; for improved ariable cut-off for steam-engines.

Wm. H. Yates and George Yates, of Chittenango, N.

of or improved method of sawing shingles from the

James Black, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Geo. M.

Worl and Wm. S. Worl, and said Geo. M. Worl, assignor Wm. S. Worl, aforesaid; for improved steam engine. Levi W. Buxton, of Nashua, N. H., assignor to Jose hus Baldwin and L. Kimball, of same place; for inoved bedstead fastening.

Jacob Edson, of Boston, Mass., sasigner to himself and

F. Gardner, of same place; Wm. C. Grimes, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to him-

self and R. B. Fitts, of same place; for improved wash ing machine.

Wm. C. Grimes, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to him-self and R. B. Fitts, of some place; for improved porta-

eam-generator. stavas A. Lilliendahl, of New York, N. Y., assigno pyrotechnic night signals.

Jumes H. Mosher, of New York, N. Y., assignor to himself and Anson T. Golt, of same place; for improved

wm. McNiece, of Comshohocken, Pa., assignor to Walter Cresson, of same place; for improved gauging device attached to hand saws.

Julius A. Pickering, of Milford, Mass., assignor to Wm. Walker, of same place; for improvement in mode of attaching straps to boot legs.

George W. Randall, of Boston, Mass., assignor to himself and Rephys. J. Took or same place; for improvement in modes.

Reuben J. Todd, of same place; for improve D. J. Wilcoxson, of Milan, Ohio, assignor to himself and Isaac Collins, of Huron, O.; for improved ships-

Cutting B. Wiley, of Adrian, Mich., assignor to himself and Alexander Stebbins, of Lenawee county, Mich.; for improved hub-borer.

Martha J. Coston, of Washington, D. C., administratrix of the estate of B. Franklin Coston, deceased; for improved pyrotecnic night signals.

N. Aubin, of Albany, N. Y.; for improvement in ma-king illuminating gas. Patented January 8, 1856. Re-issued April 5, 1859.

sued April 5, 1859.

N. Aubin, of Albany, N. Y.; for improvement in gas enerators. Patented January 8, 1856. Reissued April N. Aubin, of Albany, N. Y.; for improvement i tight joints for gas retorts. Patented January 8, 1856. Reissued April 5, 1859. Franklin Peale, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved tu-bular elastic valve. Patented June 26, 1856. Reissued

April 5, 1859.

Hiram Tucker, of Cambridgeport, Mass.; for improvement in spring-bed bottoms. Patented July 3, 1855.
Improvement added June 9, 1857. Refissued April 5,

DESIGNS. James Paterson, of Elizabeth, N. J.; for design fo oor cloth. Samuel H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y.; for design for

Samuel H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y.; for design for the plates of a cooks stove. ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT.

the plates of a stove

C. C. James, of Dayton, O.; for improvement in seeding machines. Patented December 15, 1857. Additional improvement dated April 5, 1859.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL The overland mail, which left San Francisco on t

4th ult., arrived at St. Louis on the 5th inst. TROUBLE AMONG THE TEMECULA INDIANS. [From the San Diego Rerald.]

We understand that some disturbance has taken pla nong the friendly Indians residing at Temecula, in this among the inendity indians residing at Temecula, in this county. Some white persons, it is said, have prevented them from cultivating the soil on which they and their ancestors have lived for many years. A deputation from the tribe came to this place in the early part of the week to ask the interposition of the civil authorities in their behalf. These Indians have ever been the friends of the

For some days past the headmen of the principal Indian tribes of this county have been holding a grand pow-wow or council of the wigwam, to determine on their future destiny. Whether this congress of the civilized red men has reference to the troubles now brewing at Temecula or was held in anticipation of some other event in the history, we have no means of determining. They pre-served a profound silence as to their plans and intention out the mute workings of the inward spirit, the moister ed eye, and the heaving bosom told too plainly that s evil foreboding was flitting athwart the brain.

DEDITED MENT PROGRESS OF THE CULUMAN A letter from Robert Groom, esq., county surveyor, to a gentleman of San Diego, states that new gold diggings, of a very rich character, have been discovered on the banks of the Colorado river, one hundred miles above Fort Yuma. He advised his friend to make immediate "tracks" for that interesting locality. The news has created quite a stir in our little city, and numbers are talk

A NEW RAILROAD MEASURE.

The Alta mentions an important railroad project, and endorses it in an editorial, recommending at the sam time the adoption of the system pursued in Missouri, granting State aid.

Mr. Redmond, of Santa Clara, has introduced into the senate a bill of the very first importance, most especially to the three counties of San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara, a synopsis of which was published in the letter of our Sacramento correspondent of the 10th inst. It authorizes the counties of this State and cities incorporated to become stack-holders in any vallway companies. rated, to become stockholders in any railway companies by complying with its provisions. The main object of this bill is to enable the three counties already named to extend aid and assistance to the San Franci Jose railroad project, a work that has at length becoma successful termination at the earliest possible me

We hope to see this bill perfected in all its details if it requires any changes to be made in it to render it practicable—and passed at once by both branches of the gislature. It is a measure of the very first im egistature. It is a measure of the very has importance ind, if carried out, we believe that but few dissenting roices will be raised in either county against extending a reasonable share of aid toward the work proposed.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH.

[From the North Californian.] Capt. Messic is still encamped on Mud river, with hi company of volunteers, anxiously waiting the result the effort which is being made to bring in the Indian

ithout more fighting.

Gen. Kibbe is actively endeavoring to induce the In Gen. Kibbe is actively endeavoring to induce the Indians to come in and accept a home on a reservation. The general paid a visit to the Hoopa Indians, and enlisted the services of several of the most influential among them. They were sent out to those known as 'mostiles,' to assure them that they should not be harmed, if they would comply with the above demandie, e, join their friends at Mendocino. Could this be accomplished, there would be an end to the war.

The result is much to be desired by every one interested in the prosperity of the country; and we are much

ested in the prosperity of the country; and we are much surprised to learn from the general that he meets with opposition from some of the settlers—that his plans have been delayed by attempts to tamper with his Hoopa allies, and to poison them against him. We can con-ceive of no possible reason for an interference with the plans of the officers of the expedition, in their efforts to rid the country of the natives, and hope there will be

Gen. Kibbs was in town yesterday, on his way to the agoon north of Trinidad, where he hopes to m f the Redwood Indians.

DIFFICULTY AT GUAYMAS.

By private intelligence from Guaymas the Alta learns that a difficulty had occurred between Captain ? tone and the authorities of the following nature:

A number of muskets, 4,500 in all, which had been sent on consignment from this city to a person at Guny

sent on consignment from this city to a person at Gray-mas, not meeting with a sale, the agent, fearful that one or both of the political parties might endeavor to seize them, placed them in custody of Captain Stone, who placed them in a room, and put his seal on the door. Young Robinson, an adherent of Pasquiera, broke the seal, entered the room, and conveyed the muskets on board the Ada, a schooner which was seized some time since from Captain Brown, who is now in this city. The Ada, with a crew of fifteen men, armed with an old gur left at Guaymas by the Americans in 1848, set sail Masatlan, and Captain Stone, with eight men, pursued in the Manuel Paye, but did not overhaul the Ada.

While the chase was being overnaul the Ada.
While the chase was being maintained, the United
States sloop-oi-war Vandalia hove in sight, but not knowing the nature of the difficulty did not interfere. It was
expected that Capt. Stone would pursue the Ada into the
port of Mazatlan, where it was likely the Vandalia would at very reduced figures; in fact, real estate, ranchos Anthony Zink, of Lancaster, O.; for improvement in whole blocks in town, etc., can be purchased with ready cash very cheaply. Captain Stone's party, it is reported, has purchased to the amount of \$150,000.

THE GREAT GUNS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

rom the Louden Tunch, Feb. 24.1 If you the Loudes Tunes, Feb. 24.1.

At her Majesty's levee yesterday the honor of knighthood was conferred upon Mr. Armstrong, the inventor of the new rifle-gun, who is further described as "Engineer to the War Department for Rifled Ordnance." This appointment is a very significant fact. Indeed, the effect that will be produced upon our armaments by the introduction of the rifled ordnance inventee by Sir W. Armstrong is the most important branch of any question respecting the national defences. If these new inventions turn out to be as formidable in practice as they are startling is description, it would seem as though all the old military and naval arrangements of the world must soon pass away like the airy dramatic persone of a morning's dream. What known fabric that floats upon the season, or what existing forcess raised by human hands froam. What known fabric that floats upon the scas-ye, or what existing fortress raised by human hands— ould resist a storm of bolts and shells each of eighty-sound or ninety-pound weight, and cast from a distance of from five to seven miles? In naval warfare, to be ure, this is a game at which two can play. The defence s as good as the attack, assuming parity of armaments. Not so with regard to fortresses. How are gunners to hit a shifting speck ten miles out, but the specks can hit the fortress at their leisure? Under such arrangements the days of Cronstatt, Cherbourg, and Gibraltar would appear to be scaled. So of all naval arsenals, unless they the days of Cronstatt, Cherbourg, and Gibraltar would appear to be sealed. So of all naval arsenals, unless they can be moved inland, up rivers, and beyond reach of such a storm as may be poured upon them from vessels at sea. With regard to ships, however, it must always be that they meet upon equal terms, for the conditions under which they act are the same. All that would seem necessary is, that we should never allow another nation to steal a march upon us in naval gunnery or the science of naval defence; for, after all, the question of the existence of England as a nation is one which must be determined at sea. On land we might meet with reverses, but they could not shake the foundations of England's power. It is the ocean which we should watch with jealous eye.

Our correspondence from Paris describes, so far as they are known, the wonderful results attained by the newly-invented gun which has been so carefully tried at Vincennes, and hints are not wanting that when the French Emperor has provided himself with a sufficiently numerous artillery on the new model he will step forth from his own dominions and lay Europe under contribution.

his own dominions and lay Europe under contribution. We are not frightened at the suggestion, supposing that we on our side, and the other nations of Europe, use or dinary precaution and foresight in the matter. It is dinary precaution and foresight in the matter. It is probable enough that in France they are just now casting cannon in large numbers. It is certain that these will be constructed with all the latest improvements; but that they will be so far superior to our own as to imply danger to us we do not believe. The only real danger lies in our supineness. We may be caught unawares, and we ought not to forget, even when due allowance has been made for the valor of our army and navy, that the Minie rifle in our hands, when we were opposed during the Russian and Indian wars to an enemy less perfectly armed, counted for much in the decision of those two events. Our government may be more keenly alive to the danger Our government may be more keenly alive to the danger than we suppose; although if they have rapidly and quietly taken measures to place the country in a state of defence, as far as this can be done by the use of the new improvements in ordnance, we shall pronounce them to be the best which has ever held office in these days. One hears every now and then a little talk of mysteries and Shoeburyness, but when one comes to think of the traditions of Woolwich, and the deficient state of our ord-mance just before the Russian war, we are not quite so sanguine as to the wisdom of our rulers. It is idle in such a matter to talk of secrets. The supposed secret of the Armstrong gun is no more a secret, for all persons who care to know anything about the matter, than is the hour on the Horse Guards clock to a passer by. It is said the French Emperor's secret is well kept.

In the first place is there a secret, or merely a mysterious use of methods known elsewhere? If there be a secret, money must have lost its value or spies their hears every now and then a little talk of myster

secret, money must have lost its value or spies their adroitness, or it would not be a secret long after fifty or even twenty guus had been cast. Let us, however, take the alternative that there is a secret, and that we cannot find it out, still more then does it behoove us to do all we can as vigorously as lies in our power to provide our-selves with an equally-effective weapon.

Time was when the naval powers were building big ships against each other; then came the Bussian

war, the shallow Baltic, the shallow Azoff sea, and the day of gun-boats. Until quite lately the large ships had appeared to come into fashion again. . . n all recent com parison which have been instituted between our own appeared to come into fashion again. In all recent comparison, which have been instituted between our own naval forces and thoe of France it is invariably the logical and a swrong about all this. In the present condition of naval gunnery there must be better and worse models; it may be that larger or smaller ships are wanted; it may be a mixture of both. From what we see around us we can scarcely hope that in days to come we shall not be called upon from time to time, and at no distant intervals of time, to pay large sums to our naval armaments. Modern science will be perpetually overtaking and reodering useless the best armaments that could be devised for the use of any given period. Our consolation must be that it is better to spend money thus than upon actual warfare. A country so wealthy as England must be a mark for the cupidity of the world. Her free institutions must ever make her obnoxious to her despotic neighbors. We must pay the penalty of wealth; we must resign ourselves to the conviction that liberty has drawbacks by the side of her manifold advantages. The first point— We must pay the penalty of wealth; we must resig ourselves to the conviction that liberty has drawbacks b the side of her manifold advantages. The first p

THE EXECUTION OF THE BALTITMORE MUR DERERS.

(From the Baltimore Republican, April 8.1

The entrance to the city jail was crowded all of yester-day by persons, male and female, whose curiosity and in-terest in the fate of the persons condemued to die to-day seemed to outweigh all other considerations. So numerous were the applications for admission that the atten-tive and gentlemanly warden, Captain James, was com-pelled to refuse an entrance to all whose relations, official and otherwise, did not justify it. The clergymen who have interested themselves with praiseworthy fate of the unhappy men were early in atten-

The Rev. Benj. F. Brooke made his daily visit to the eell of Marion Crop. The Rev. John W. Hedges, of the Jefferson street church, visited Henry Gambrill. The Rev. Thomas Foley, of the Catholic church, attended to the spiritual wants of Peter Corrie, and Rev. Messrs. Houf, Webb, and Peck, colored, of the Episcopal church, also visited the negro Cyphus. It is understood that the clergymen above named, or a portion of them, accompa-nied the parties mentioned in connection with them, re-spectively to the scaffold, and be present with them in spectively to the scaffold, and be present with them in their last moments. They have also been their spiritual advisers for some time past. All of the condemned ap-peared to have attained a degree of composure and hope that indicate that their time had been profitably spent.

that indicate that their time had been profitably spent. The relatives of the condemned visited them yesterday, for the last time, and upon the sacred privacy of their last interview upon earth, no other person desired to intrude. At 2, p. m., Wm. P. Preston, esq., counsel of Peter Corrie, visited his cell. On entering, Peter, who was engaged in his devotions, and surrounded by his relations, brothers, sisters, and friends, sprang forward and affectionately embraced his counsel. His first ejaculation was, "Oh, Mr. Preston, I am very glad to see you. I am prepared, sir, but before I die I wish to express to you my thanks for your exertions in my behalf. Oh, sir, do you not think I deserve to be forgiven! Have I ever been in heart a murderer?" een in heart a murderer?'

Mr. Preston paused, and in the midst of breathless since said: "Peter, I have known you from a small boy; lence said: "Peter, I have known you from a small boy; I knew your father, and I know your mother; I know all your family, and I feel deeply for their affliction and your fate. I have defended you, and I have defended you upon principle. In my judgment you are not a murderer. To-morrow you must die; die an ignominious death; may God have mercy on you. I have come to bid you farewell." Certie replied—"Sir, I never conspired or consented to take the life of Rigdon.

"He was a stranger to me. I had no malice against him whatever; my mistake it was the result of drunken excitement. I was drawn into it; others pushed us on; I hope God will forgive us; will forgive all. Sir, I have asked for pardon, and through the blessed influence of re-

asked for pardon, and through the blessed influence of re-ligion I hope I may be pardoned. In the death of the unfortunate man I had nothing to gain; I never conunfortunate man I had nothing to gain; I never consented to his death; never! but, sir, perhaps it is better I should die. My agony is that my kind mother and sisters should suffer on my account. May God comfort them!" The prisoner wept bitterly, and all within the cell joined in his grief.

cell joined in his grief.

Mr. Preston responded, "Peter, I must bid you fare-well—at this time to-morrow your spirit shall have fiel to the world of which we know so little. May God, in His infinite mercy, pardon your offences in this world. I again say I do not think you are a murderer. Carry with you to the place of execution my expressed opinion that you are the victim of that bewildering excitement too offen produced by interesting. with you to the place of execution my expressed opinion that you are the victim of that bewildering excitement too often produced by intexication. The kindness and double wick.

tenderness of your heart I have never doubted. May God pardon you, and give consolation to your unhappy methor and family. In this world we shall never most egain-farewell!

and family. In this world we shall never meet "gain-farewell!"

The coursel significance in the clients and, amidst the audible sobs of all present, look life final action.

A large police force was detailed for service at the execution this morning as a measure of precaution. There were one hundred policemen at the gate of the jall, under Captains Brasheaus and Woods; forty policemen, under Lieuts. Carmichael and Wright, surrounded the gallows; fifty policemen, under Captains Brown and Mitchell, were stationed outside of the north wall, on Eager street. Other policemen were stationed at different points to preserve order. The police force marched in procession from the several police stations to the jail at an early hour. The whole of the police arrangements were under the charge of Chief Marshal Herring and Deputy Marshal Manly.

At 10 o'clock last night the friends of all the con demned, with the exception of a clergyman with Gam-belli, and the father and brother of Crop, had left.

A posse of police were detailed and on duty as a guard inside the wall all night.

THE EXECUTE

The culprits were conducted to the gallows exactly at 11 o'clock, each attended by his spiritual advisor. They mounted the platform with a firm step, exhibiting much nerve and composure, and apparently sustained by a hope grounded in the ministrations of religion.

A short series of exercises took place on the scaffold.

A short series of executes took put of the partiags were made with deep feelings on each side, and all retired but the doomed men. In a brief instant the rope was drawn, the trigger yielded, and the drop fell with startling force from the great weight it had sustained, and the unhappy men were launched upon the broad and uncertain abyss beyond. A few short struggles with life, the bodies became motionless and all was over.

and all was over.

Everything passed off with good order, and the execution of the executio tion itself was completed without the slightest irregular ity or accident. And thus the violated majesty of th

lay or accident. And thus the violated insjecty of the law is perfectly vindicated.

Gambrill and Cyphus died protesting their innocence. Crop and Corrie neither admitted nor denied their guilt. To guard against any contingency which might arise, Sheriff Creamer requested that the State should be represented by its officer. Milton Whitney being ill, Frederick Pinkey, the deputy State's attorney, and John L. Thomas, assisting prosecuting attorney, appeared, and Thomas, assisting prosecuting attorney, appeared, an were present at the expiation of their crimes.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

We have advices from Nagasaki, dated on the 31st of

The Japanese commissioners had already been appel to proceed to Washington to exchange ratification ed to proceed to Washington to exchange ratifications the late treaty.

The Russian consulate is to be removed to Kanaga

The Russian consulate is to be removed to Kanagawa in the course of the year.

The Danish brig Vilhelmine, which had gone to Nagasaki from Shanghai, was not allowed to trade; and had to sail on the 21st of December, three days after her arrival, in consequence of there being no treaty between Denmark and Japan.

The vessels of treaty powers are allowed to trade, pending the exchange of ratifications under the Dutch treaties of 30th January, 1856, and additional articles of 16th October, 1856, already published.

The Japanese have now permission to sell bullocks to foreigners, which they do at \$3 (Mexican) a head.

Sheep have been imported by the governor from Shanghai for the supply of foreigners and shipping.

Cholera has been raging at Jeddo and throughout the northern part of Japan. orthern part of Japan.

NEW WINE CONVERTED INTO OLD.

[From the Bulletin of Art.]

It has been frequently observed that wine ripens more readily on the coast than it does inland. The reason of this has been a fertile source of speculation. It has been conjectured that this effect arises from the influence of the sea air, a small quantity of which enters the bottles in the process of corking; but the same reason would not apply to bottles filled and corked clsewhere and brought to the coast to ripen. A similar result happens to wine carried sea voyages; this has been attributed to the continual shaking of the wine in the bottles. But if that were the reason, why should the same result happen to wine stored in cellars by the sea-side? In considering this point, the methods adopted by the wine-makers for ripening their wines may be noticed. At Madeira to hasten the ripening of wine, they cover the bottles with horse dung. A similar method is practised in the Cote d'Or, and in the department of Saone et Loire. M Verguette Lamotte, a wine-maker in the Cote d'Or, tried in 1848 a method precisely to the reverse. He congealed instead of heating his wine, and, it is said, with success. M. Kruger proposes two methods, one similar to that of the vine growers of Madeira, and which was the practice of the ancients, that is heating the cellar by means of pipes, and the other suspending in the heated collar plates of iron over the exposed surface of the wine. The iron, he contends, when in a state of oxydation extract the oxygen from the wine, and produces maturity more speedily. M. Odart de la Dorce, the author of the "Manuel du Vigneron," and of the "Ampelographie Universalle," indicates a process older and still more rational, which is to heat the bottles. The ancients, we know, were careful to heat their amphoras. He advises us simply to heat the bottles, taking the precaution not

tional, which is to heat the bottles. The ancients, we know, were careful to heat their amphoras. He advices us simply to heat the bottles, taking the precaution not to fill them quite full, to prevent their bursting. They are next to be placed in an oven some hours after the bread has been withdrawn, and left there from twelve to twenty hours. They are then taken out, filled up, recorked, and the operation is complete. The wine, it is said, will speedily attain maturity. This process appears to be the simplest and best of all.

Philosophy or Endorsing .- One of the most sagaciou and wealthy merchants was about to visit Europe, an setting his house in order before he left, closed a conver sation with his son and heir as follows: "Now, as a lasting lesson, look at these four notes"—and he put into his hands four notes of hand of \$25,000, making \$100. 000, with his name on the back. "Those," said he, "are the price paid for endorsing for a friend. I weekly put my name on them, and had to pay them as you see Whenever any one asks you to endors notes before you reply."—United States Eco

DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN WESTCHESTER .four towns in Westchester county, New York, democratic supervisors have been elected in fifteen. This is a large

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

The Allegany Bank, Pittsburg, was defrauded of \$2,000 on Friday last by an adroitly-managed forgery perpetuted by a man who gave his name as M. C. Williams, of New Philadelphia. He has not been arrested. Hon. Ellis Lewis has resigned his position as one of

the commissioners to revise the penal code of Pennsylva nia, because of the refusal of the State senate to allow It is rumored that a difficulty occurred at the Nava academy on Monday, in which a midshipman was tarred Academy on Monday, in which a midshipman was tarred and feathered and otherwise maltreated by some of his fellow-students. We have not learned the particulars of

the affair, but we suppose an official investigation.

—Annapolis Gazette. Two destructive fires have occurred at New Orle within two days of each other. By the first, reported by telegraph, a million of dollars' worth of cotton it is estimated was destroyed. At the second, which occurred at the Pianters' cotton press, \$250,000 worth of cotton was consumed. Two firemen, Philip Barrett and Philip McCabe, were seriously injured by the falling of a wall.

We have late news from the East Indies and Chin we have late news from the East Indies and China squadron. The Germantown, sloop-of-war, had salled from Manilla for Hong-Kong on the 5th of February. The steam-frigate Mississippi was at Whampoa, anxiously looking out for homeward-bound orders. Commeders Tattnal, on board his flag-ship Powhatan, was also at Whampoa. The latter is the only vessel of the East Indies squadron not expecting to be ordered home.

The Maryland Union says that the emigration from Maryland to the State of the Lone Star is very great this spring. From our lower counties we have heard of quite a number of gentlemen who are about to go thither with their families and servants. Frederick county will also furnish some of her best citizens. Among them the Union mentions Horatio McPherson, esq., and Peregrine Fitzhugh, esq.

In Cincinnati, a few weeks since, a man fell headfore most through a hatchway in a warehouse, a distance of fifteen feet, striking a barrel of lard, and forcing his cra nium through the head of the barrel into the grease burying him to the depth of two feet, and leaving hi